

Date: Mon, 11 Jul 94 00:07:05 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #773
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 11 Jul 94 Volume 94 : Issue 773

Today's Topics:

 (LONG!!) Re: ARRL BIO-EFFECTS RESIGNATIONSGNS
** FLEA at MIT ** Sunday July 19 Cambridge MA
 ARRL bashing
 ARRL BIO-EFFECTS RESIGNATIONSGNS
 Does CW as a pre-req
 Hurricane Frequencies
 Micor cabinet keys
 Storm Frequencies
 VHF & UHF in NYC Metro Area

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 11 Jul 1994 00:05:54 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!kahuna!jeffrey@ames.arpa
Subject: (LONG!!) Re: ARRL BIO-EFFECTS RESIGNATIONSGNS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2vppl4\$8l2@cat.cis.Brown.EDU> md@pstc3.pstc.brown.edu (Michael P.
Deignan) writes:

>

>To all the pro-ARRL pundits, this just proves what I've been saying
>for three years now:

More importantly, I hope those who've been claiming that there's
no evidence of RF causing bodily harm will hold their tongues.
Just be patient. The long-term effects will take time to surface.

Please take the time to read the enclosed abstract concerning this important topic. Permission to post it was granted by the author.

Jeff NH6IL

From: Rick Zabrodski <zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca>
Subject: EMF and Ham Radio Operators
To: electromagnetic forum <EMFLDS-L@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU>
Cc: qrp forum <qrp@Think.COM>

The following text is a proposed technical paper for the upcoming Canadian Amateur Radio Convention. The talk will be given to individuals with extremely varied technical background and minimal medical or scientific background. Comments appreciated!

HAM RADIO: HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH? RAC CONVENTION 1994

Dr Rick Zabrodski M.D.

Over the past 10 years the general public has become increasingly concerned about electromagnetic fields (EMF) and their possible effects on the human body. There have been numerous articles in the press linking electric power lines and other electrical equipment such as cellular phones to cancer in particular. After reviewing the currently available data my conclusion is that if there is a serious health hazard for the ham radio hobbyist, it is a relatively small one. At present it appears that EMF and its effect on the typical ham radio operator is not likely to be a major problem. This is apparent when comparing EMF to the many well known, documented hazards that we subject ourselves to on a daily basis. This does not mean however, that there are no concerns with EMF exposure and further study together with "prudent avoidance" is advised. I will present a brief summary of what is currently known on this incredibly complex and rapidly expanding area of research. A rationale for appropriate, prudent behavior based on this knowledge will then be presented. To better understand the issues involved in EMF, we must first define what particular areas are relevant to the hobby of Ham Radio. EMF is usually divided broadly

into two categories, Ionizing and Non Ionizing. Ionizing radiation includes frequencies from the ultraviolet spectrum and up. Examples include solar radiation, x-rays and nuclear explosions. The serious side effects of ionizing radiation are well known and depend on frequency, intensity and duration of exposure. Based on this knowledge, there are currently specific public and occupational exposure standards (e.g. x-ray technicians, nuclear plant employees). Fortunately, your transmitter does not emit any ionizing radiation!

The second area of EMF more relevant to amateur radio are those frequencies in the "non-ionizing" spectrum. This spectrum stretches from very low frequencies to the infra-red region. Examples include power lines, transformers, electric motors and radio frequencies stretching from VLF through microwaves. Non-ionizing EMF is further subdivided as thermal or athermal. This refers to the measurement of actual tissue heating. The issue here is that of wave length and intensity. For example, we know that we can use relatively low power microwaves to cook food and low power infrared lasers to burn tissue. However if an individual was situated near a high power (megawatt) mf/hf/vhf antenna biological heating (thermal effects) would also be evident. The ANSI guidelines have suggested limits for public and occupational exposure in this area. It should be noted that these limits have been repeatedly lowered over the years. They remain a source for continued debate.

For our purposes, the main consideration in amateur radio is usually that of lower level radio frequencies that do not cause measurable heating to the body and are therefore classified as athermal. It should be pointed out that currently there are no published scientific safety standards for power levels and frequencies that do not cause thermal effects. This is where most of the controversy begins! There is still not enough scientific evidence to define clearly what is going on here. Despite this we hear emotional statements from concerned citizens' groups and the equally polarized public relations statements of profit oriented multinational corporations. The implication for various self

interest groups including amateur radio is tremendous. If a case for a cause and effect health hazard can be made, the cost implications will be enormous. If you think antenna restrictions are a problem, consider the implications of having to prove that you have a EMF compliant radio station!

A wide variety of scientific investigations from numerous sources now show that there clearly are measurable biological effects secondary to athermal EMF. In examining these effects, the following hierarchy of biological functioning has been examined:

- Free radicals
- Cellular
- Tissue
- Organ system
- Whole organism
- Populations

To complicate things even more, research done at the cellular and tissue level suggests that other factors besides frequency and intensity are important. The EMF modulation, bandwidth and pulsatile vrs steady state characteristics have all been shown to have different effects. It is apparent that certain EMF "windows" may be more important than others.

What are some of these effects? At the cellular level we know that EMF causes measurable changes with calcium and hydrogen ions. There appears to be changes in cellular communications by way of electrochemical and enzyme pathways. These effects

have been studied particularly in immune cell function (T-cells) as well as cell growth and other types of cell recognition systems. At a tissue and organ level, we now have evidence that the brain hormone melatonin, is also effected. All the above are certainly interesting

to the Ph.D. biologist, but how do they affect you and me?

The current literature suggests that EMF likely does not cause cancer. However, it may

have a role as a promoter (enhancer) of cancer by modifying the cells in the immune

system that normally act to prevent or correct cancer in its early stages. In other words,

cancer cells may be created by a chemical agent or ionizing radiation.

Subsequently the

EMF handicapped immune system may not be as effective in identifying and

destroying

these cells in time to prevent further cancer cell growth.

At the other end of the cellular spectrum are the "groups of organisms" that we call a

population. The study of populations and relationships with disease is called Epidemiology. The often quoted study of 67,829 male, mainly Californian Hams in the

1980's suggested a small increase in several types of cancers.

Several points should be noted about this study. First, there was a reported decreased

incidence in certain other cancers. Furthermore, these Hams did not die any sooner than

would be anticipated for anyone else. It was also pointed out that one third of these amateur radio operators had occupational electromagnetic exposure together with possible

exposure to other potential hazards including solder fumes and toxic chemicals.

This study and many others like it did not involve any actual measurement of cumulative EMF exposure, only that such exposures were likely to occur. What about the

effects of EMF on female hams who live in Iowa? Often epidemiological studies give

rise to more questions rather than answers! Some subsequent epidemiological studies

involving occupational exposures (generally much higher than hobby exposures) to EMF

tend to support the atypical cancer findings initially described. These individuals were

usually exposed to numerous other agents and it appears that chemical exposure was

particularly important. What we can say about the "silent key" study is that there is an

apparent relationship of still uncertain significance but certainly there is no proof of a

cause and effect relationship with cancer.

Therefore, we now know that non ionizing, athermal, low level radiowaves used in amateur radio do cause biological changes in the human body that are measurable at the

cellular, tissue, and organ system level. The significance, if any, of these changes remains

uncertain. It currently appears unlikely that these changes can be directly linked to

causing cancer. Unfortunately there does remain the possibility that they have a small but

not yet clearly defined role in allowing other more toxic agents to cause cancer by

promoting or enhancing their effects. Other effects may exist, both good and bad, that are

yet to be described. I believe that it will ultimately be in this area of

biological rather than epidemiological research where we find the definitive answer to our questions. At the same time we may also develop a better understanding of cancer and immunological diseases such as arthritis and AIDS. When we look at the scientific evidence at the organism and population level, the possible link between cause and effect concerning EMF and disease continues to be poorly understood. Nonetheless, there remains evidence for concern, particularly in those individuals with significant exposure to EMF and other potential cancer causing agents in their occupations. More study in this area is also indicated! Considering the above information, it may be considered wise to practice what has been called "prudent avoidance." As a ham radio-physician, here is my advice:

- Don't smoke
- Don't get fat
- Eat sensibly
- Exercise regularly
- Wear a seatbelt
- Wear a bicycle helmet
- Climb your tower on sunny, windless days and use a proper belt

Paying attention to the above issues will provide a clear, measurable and significant benefit to your long term health. With the above duly noted, what about ham radio and EMF?

First, we must recognize that the ANSI guidelines are based on THERMAL guidelines. Furthermore, they do not take into account the modulation dependent interactions that seem to be important in athermal EMF research. In fact, there are no guidelines for ham radio type exposure to EMF at the present time. However, I certainly would agree with the following:

QRP : Use the lowest possible power as conditions permit.

This is particularly important with the higher frequencies and in situations where the antenna is close to the operator. The use of UHF/VHF handhelds would ideally involve a separate microphone with the radio and antenna held above your head. If this is not possible, the handheld should be kept as vertical as possible using low power and brief transmissions. (Leave the long winded lectures to 75 metre AM.)

When operating HF at levels of 100 watts or less, beams should be kept at least 35 feet above the ground and higher when using more power. On a typical suburban lot a vertical should be roof mounted. (They usually work better up there in the clear anyway). Any indoor antennas should be restricted for QRP use only. Finally, your linear should be reserved for "true emergencies" such as working 3Y0PI on the last day of the Dxpedition as a "new one" for the DX honor role. I would emphasize that special care is required when operating at microwave levels as the chance of significant athermal and thermal exposure is much higher. Further, more detailed suggestions can be found in various sources including the ARRL Handbook and the ARRL Antenna Book. In summary, we now know that non-ionizing, low level, athermal EMF does cause measurable biological effects. The consequences of these findings are yet to be accurately assessed but further information will be forthcoming. Those at highest potential risk are individuals with prolonged occupational exposure to EMF and have additional exposure to other potentially toxic agents. Although further study is needed, it appears that the risk involved with ham radio EMF exposure remains low when compared to other established health risks. "Prudent avoidance" is recommended. I hope this encourages all of you to quit smoking, eat smart and exercise safely. These measures together with prudent QRP operation and high antennas will hopefully allow us all to discuss this topic again for many years to come!

*****-----

Dr. Rick Zabrodski BSc, MD, CCFP(E) * VE6GK "glider king"
EMAIL: zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca * "M.D. on weekdays"
Packet: VE6GK@VE6YYC.#cgy.ab.can.na * "Solar powered aviator"
Phone: (403) 271-5123 Fax: 225-1276 * on weekends!"

Date: 11 Jul 1994 04:03:56 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.duke.edu!MathWorks.Com!
news2.near.net!bloom-beacon.mit.edu!senator-bedfellow.mit.edu!
w1gsl@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: ** FLEA at MIT **
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Sunday July 19

Cambridge MA

Now TWICE as many outdoor Tailgate spaces are available...

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COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS - HAM RADIO - COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS

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July 17th, 1994
9AM-2PM

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The flea will be held at the corner of Albany and Main streets in Cambridge; right in the Kendall Square area from 9AM to 2PM, with sellers set-up time starting at 7AM.

!! RAIN or SHINE !! Have no fear of rain, a covered tailgate area is available for all sellers (6'8" clearance).

Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
MIT UHF Repeater Association (W1XM)
MIT Radio Society (W1MX)
Harvard Wireless Club (W1AF)

For more info / advanced reservations 617 253 3776

***** \$1 buyers discount with hard copy of this notice *****

Steve Finberg W1GSL w1gsl@mit.edu

PO Box 82 MIT Br Cambridge MA 02139-7082 617 258 3754

Date: 10 Jul 1994 22:40:29 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!
gerald@cc.utexas.edu!astro.as.utexas.edu!oo7@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ARRL bashing
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

md@pstc3.pstc.brown.edu (Michael P. Deignan) says, predictably:

>Subject: ARRL BIO-EFFECTS RESIGNATIONSGNS

>To all the pro-ARRL pundits, this just proves what I've been saying
>for three years now:

>The ARRL does what is in the best interests of the ARRL, not what is
>in the best interests of the amateur community.

>As if there was ever any doubt to begin with.

Before all you knee-jerk ARRL bashers make more of these predictable posts, let's remember that it is very easy to spit on the League, knowing that they do not have time to respond here to everything that is heaped on them. We have one side of the story, we don't have the letter to which the original poster was responding and we don't know the history of the affair.

What would be useful to many of us is to have a summary of the findings of this committee during its 4+ years of work. If it turns out that the ARRL is deliberately suppressing convincing evidence that is detrimental to amateur radio, I will be among those to complain. I'm not going to do it on the basis of one person's version of the situation, though.

Can we try to be a little grown up about it?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Date: Mon, 11 Jul 1994 04:21:27 GMT
From: world!barnaby@uunet.uu.net
Subject: ARRL BIO-EFFECTS RESIGNATIONSGNS

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

oopdavid@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu (D.RODMAN) writes:

>As a former member of the ARRL Biological Effects of RF Radiation
>Committee, I am compelled to bring out a summary for interested
Isnip]

Instead of the blow by blow why not publish your opinions here,
even as an average citizen? I'm more interested in your findings
than in the "who said what to whom and when" dialogue.

I've had some concern about this issue from computers (my field), and
have taken (I think) prudent steps to reduce exposure until we know
for sure about the danger. Perhaps the ARRL is afraid of tarring
the hobby "unsafe". I'd say hang-gliding could be classified as
"unsafe" as well. But folks still do it, and knowing the danger
(or potential danger) is part of informed participation.
What do you have for us?

Barnaby AA1IB barnaby@world.std.com

Date: Mon, 11 Jul 94 01:02:00 -0400
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
sundog.tiac.net!news3.sprintlink.net!news.sprintlink.net!coyote.channel1.com!
channel1!alan.wilensky@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Does CW as a pre-req
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

JS>Because the IRU treaty that governs ham radio operations worldwide
JS>forbids it for now. Until the treaty is changed, knowledge of morse
JS>code is required to access frequencies below 30MHz.

Are you sure that the ITU treaty is a binding one and that the USA has
no clout? BTW, how much foreign aid goes to the ITU member countries that
insist on morse code?

Are you the fellow who writes computer articles for PC world?

Alan Wilensky, General Manager

Interactive Workplace Division
Vicom, LTD.
Phone: Edmonton Office
11603 165 St.
abm@world.std.com

> CmpQwk #UNREG> UNREGISTERED EVALUATION COPY

Date: Sun, 10 Jul 1994 23:37:12 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!kahuna!jeffrey@ames.arpa
Subject: Hurricane Frequencies
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2vpelq\$00q@news1.digex.net> k3sa@access2.digex.net (Steven Affens) writes:

>I got this off the local Packet DX Cluster and thought it would be of
>interest:

>

>Msg #13788 From: KF2TI Date: 10-Jul 0230Z Subj: HURRICANE INFO
>FREQUENCIES OF INTEREST DURING HURRICANE SEASON
>REPRINTED FROM THE SALVATION ARMY TEAM
>EMERGENCY RADIO NETWORK NEWSLETTER
>(JANUARY 1993) WITH ADDITIONS (7/94)

Now that these freqs have been posted will hams having a QSO on one of them move off if politely asked? From a few of the responses on here I'd say there are some who would answer: ``Sorry OM we were on this freq before your hurricane net was activated so we're not going to move; you'll have to move your net up xxx kHz.'' Sad.

Jeff NH6IL

Date: Sun, 10 Jul 94 23:07:12 PDT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.onramp.net!
usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Micor cabinet keys
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Get yourself a 2135 key. It will open the micor cabinet.

-G WB2DYB/5

Date: 10 Jul 1994 23:49:11 GMT
From: news1.digex.net!access1!k3sa@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Storm Frequencies
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I got this from the local DX packet Cluster. I thought it might be of interest:

Msg #13788 From: KF2TI Date: 10-Jul 0230Z Subj: HURRICANE INFO
FREQUENCIES OF INTEREST DURING HURRICANE SEASON
REPRINTED FROM THE SALVATION ARMY TEAM
EMERGENCY RADIO NETWORK NEWSLETTER
(JANUARY 1993) WITH ADDITIONS (7/94)

3815	ANTIGUA/ANTILLES NET
3815	INTER-ISLAND 75 METER NET (CONTINUOUS WATCH)
3818	ANTILLES NET
3915	SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY NET
4270	FAX PICTURES FROM CFH HALIFAX
4426	USCG BROADCASTS FROM NMN PORTSMOUTH VA 0400,0530,1000Z
6330	FAX PICTURES FROM CFH HALIFAX
6501	USCG BROADCASTS FROM NMN PORTSMOUTH VA 0400,0530,1000,1130,1600Z
6673	HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT
7165	ANTIGUA/ANTILLES NET
7232	SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY NET
7243	SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY NET
8080	FAX PICTURES FROM NMN
8764	USCG BROADCASTS FROM NMN PORTSMOUTH VA 0400,0530,1000,1130,1600,1730,2200,2330
8765	HEALTH AND WELFARE TRAFFIC
8993	AIR FORCE AND COAST GUARD USB
10536	FAX PICTURES FROM CFH HALIFAX
11246	HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT
11249.5	HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT
11398	HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT
11425	HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT
13089	USCG BROADCASTS FROM NMN PORTSMOUTH VA 1130,1600,1730,2200,2330
13245	ANTIGUA/ANTILLES NET USB
13354	HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT
13510	FAX PICTURES FROM CFH HALIFAX
14150	AMATEUR NET
14275	INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO NET / RED CROSS
14283	CARIBUS NET
14283	HEALTH AND WELFARE TRAFFIC
14303	HEALTH AND WELFARE TRAFFIC
17314	USCG BROADCASTS FROM NMN PORTSMOUTH VA, 1730Z
14316	MARITIME MOBILE NET
14325	HURRICANE WATCH NET (AMATEUR-TO-NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER)
14375	AMATEUR NET

18019 HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT
21310 HEALTH AND WELFARE IN SPANISH
NEW PAGE

AMATEUR EMERGENCY NETS IN HURRICANE AREAS:
REPRINTED FROM THE SALVATION ARMY TEAM EMERGENCY RADIO
NETWORK NEWSLETTER (JANUARY 1993) WITH ADDITIONS (7/94)

ALABAMA	3695
ANTILLES	7165
SOUTHERN LA	7245
BAJA	7235
BELIZE	3935
BERMUDA	14275
CARIBBEAN EMERGENCY	14185
CARIBBEAN MARITIME MOBILE	7115; 1200Z
CARIBBEAN WX	3808; 1030Z
CALIFORNIA WX	3948; 1400Z
GEORGIA	3975
GULF COAST CENTRAL HURRICANE	3935; 7245
GULF COAST WESTERN HURRICANE	3845; 7260
GULF COAST OUTGOING ONLY	3967; 7283
GULF COAST HEALTH & WELFARE	3993; 7264
INTERAMERICAS H & W	21390
LAKE CHARLES LA	3993.5; 7264
LOUISIANA	14340; 1900Z
MANANA	7070
MEXICAN NATIONAL	3987.5
MISSISSIPPI ARES	3923; 3910
NORTH CAROLINA	3915
SOUTH CAROLINA	3915
SOUTH TEXAS EMERGENCY	3955; 7250
TEXAS TRAFFIC H & W	3691; 7290 DAY; 3910 NIGHT
TRANSATLANTIC MARITIME MOBILE	21400
WATERWAY	7268

WHENEVER A HURRICANE IS WITHIN 300 MILES OF LAND

IN THE NORTHERN WESTERN HEMISPHERE, THE HURRICANE
WATCH NET IS OPERATIONAL ON 14.325 MHz USB.
THE HURRICANE WATCH NET PROVIDES COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER AND THE AFFECTED AREAS.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS BROADCASTS
STORM WARNINGS ON 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, AND 20.0 MHz
A.M. AT 8 MINUTES PAST THE HOUR AND HALF-HOUR.

TOLL FREE COAST GUARD INFO LINE AT NMN PORTSMOUTH, VA:

(800)742-8519. THIS RINGS AT A WATCH OFFICER'S DESK!

REQUEST REVERSE-REPORT ANY CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS
FOR THIS LIST. ASMDCT/AAR10T 5 JULY 1994.

--

Steven C. Affens
K3SA@ACCESS.DIGEX.NET

Date: Sun, 10 Jul 94 23:09:41 PDT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.onramp.net!
usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: VHF & UHF in NYC Metro Area
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The crystals in it are as follows:

- 1 147.09/147.69
- 2 147.00/146.40Manhattan
- 3 146.88/146.28Staten Island
- 4 146.79/146.19
- 5 146.97/146.37Oakland
- 6 146.76/146.16Did Sayerville ever get with the band plan?
- 7
- 8 146.94/146.34Greenbrook...how can you forget???
- 9
- 10
- 11 146.58 simplex
- 12 146.52 simplex

Just testing my memory from the early 70's.
-George WB2DYB/5

Date: Mon, 11 Jul 1994 00:21:14 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!kahuna!jeffrey@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <Ey\$6kiubGQb9066yn@access.digex.net>, <CsL6nI.8qr@news.Hawaii.Edu>,
<2vka5b\$2vl@adm09.iac.honeywell.com>
Subject : Re: Does CW as a pre-req REALLY Work?

In article <2vka5b\$2vl@adm09.iac.honeywell.com>

scornelius@server2.iac.honeywell.com (Steve Cornelius) writes:
>In article <CsL6nI.8qr@news.Hawaii.Edu>, jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman)
writes:

>|> That's why the entire VE system should be thrown out. Witness the
>|> current scam in L.A. We need an authoritative body to administer
>|> the exams. After all, do we as drivers administer driving exams?
>|> Do those who are aircraft pilots administer pilot license exams?
>
>Yes, that is precisely what they do....

Well, not really:

>What defines an "authoritative body" after all? In the case of an applicant
>for a pilot certificate, the checkride will be given either by one of
>
>(1) An FAA examiner/employee, who gets his job qualification from being
> an experienced pilot and instructor.

So he's certified by the FAA, not by just a pilot's organization similar
to the amateur's ARRL.

>(2) An FAA designated examiner, who also gets his job qualification from
> being an experienced pilot and instructor. He doesn't work directly
> for the FAA, yet his job depends on their scrutiny of his actions.

Again, he's certified by the FAA, not by just a pilot's organization
similar to the amateur's ARRL.

Who administers the pilot's written exam? My ground school instructor
administered my written; he was certified by the FAA, not by just
a pilot's organization similar to the amateur's ARRL.

Jeff NH6IL

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #773
